

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

It is generally the biggest bubbles that get to the top. And it is certainly so under capitalism.

By the way, the rotundity of Taft expresses the real Republican idea of the full dinner pail! Think of the many that must be famished under the capitalist system in order that one may be well fed!

This is a good time. Mr. Workingman, to get up in meeting and ask the Republican spellbinders and platform monkey - workers where that "full dinner pail" has gone to, and why the Republicans did not keep it in evidence! And then watch 'em squirm!

It was high time the American Federation of Labor woke up to the political situation. This helping to elect capitalist representatives to make the laws and then going on one's knees to them begging for labor legislation and systematically getting left, cannot suit the working class very long.

Down in Buenos Ayres, in the South America, there is a main business street on each side of which extends a mosaic sidewalk for block after block. What a taxpayer howl such an improvement must have raised! Or, perhaps there was graft in connection with it, which would tend to sanctify it in the eyes of a certain type of business men.

A leaflet issued by the Chicago Brass Mfg. Co. says the union label is "un-Christian." How the capitalists do like to "use" religion in the interests of their right to pluck labor to the bone. They would have us believe that the Lowly Nazarene had no sympathy for the struggle of the toiling masses for better life and citizenship. Everything for human right is not only unconstitutional in the eyes of the labor skinners, but "un-Christian!"

The day of great industrial combinations has arrived. The great combinations, whether of labor or capital, are not to be broken up. They are not to be given control of the industries of the country. What then? They are to be made to serve the public welfare by being made subject to the power of a still greater and stronger combination, namely, that of all the people acting in and through the Federal government." So says the N. Y. Outlook, a non-Socialist magazine.

The proposal by Archbishop Messmer that immigrants be subject to a definite distributive process, so as to keep them from congregating in some places and not going to others, is all right from the standpoint of the nation's interests, but where does the principle of personal liberty, to walk upon the "Lord's footstool" wherever one pleases, come in? As a matter of

## Capitalism's Inferno!

Hunger Causes Theft.  
Milwaukee: One of the most pitiful cases ever brought before the police is that of the Rajic family who live in two small little rooms in the rear of 288 Fifth Street. The father is out of work and a family of nine, the youngest being four weeks old, is threatened with starvation. For some time rolls and milk have been missing each morning from in front of a grocery store on State Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. A patrolman was detailed to watch the place and early yesterday morning he saw a small 14-year-old boy steal up to the doorstep and take the milk and rolls. Investigation showed that the boy was barefooted.

## The License of Wealth.

Vienna.—(Special Cable).—A domestic drama of working class life at Arad, with a tragic ending, has caused a sensation throughout Hungary. The young wife of Wilhelm Mezey, foreman in a gas works, is one of the beauties of the town and many rich men desired to pay court to her, but in vain.

Among her admirers were Lazar Tonescu, a wealthy Servian landowner, and as Anna Mezey refused to listen to his proposals he induced Frau Lipos, a friend of hers, to help him. Last Tuesday, during a temporary absence of Mezey's husband, the woman Lipos invited her friend Anna to her house and made her drunk. Whereupon Tonescu accomplished his purpose.

When Frau Mezey became conscious of his disgrace she resolved to revenge herself on her false friend Lipos and shot her dead. Then she gave herself up to the police. Her husband, on returning home and learning what had happened, went to Tonescu's house and killed him, whereupon he also surrendered.

## Brides Sold by Weight.

Budapest.—Brides may be bought by weight at Kolled, Hungary, where the local mayor, a cattle dealer, has decided that a man should pay for his new wife at the rate of 60 cents a pound.

The local custom is that a bridegroom should and must pay to the bride's parents a certain sum for the privilege of marrying their daughter. Jan Koetvoes was engaged in a dispute with his financial parents as to the amount he should pay them, and so the mayor was called in to arbitrate. After the girl's weight had been ascertained—it was eighty-six pounds—Koetvoes handed over \$450 and was soon married.

## IS IT A DISGRACE TO SERVE THE WORKING CLASS?

M. David S. Rose, four times mayor of Milwaukee and the man who has put our city so prominently on the grafters' map, is now again a candidate for the mayoralty nomination on the Democratic ticket.

But the time when he could put on a slouch hat a few weeks before election and go from factory to factory, introduced by the owner or the superintendent, make a short speech in honor of Saturday night dancing halls, let a "labor leader" pass some two-for-a-nickel cigars, and then have everybody shout "Rose for Mayor"—those days have passed forever in Milwaukee. The workingmen of the Cream City are socialistic and are becoming more so every day.

That makes Rose "sore" at organized labor in Milwaukee.

Rose now is making speeches against the trades unions. He calls their representatives "blatant demagogues." He claims that they live upon the "sweat of those whom they delude."

He declares that the Social-Democrats have frightened away capital. And he is even willing to swear that the Socialists brought about the industrial panic.

Says Dave: "It was lack of confidence, nothing more, nor less!" And "no agency contributed more to the disastrous result than this same spirit of Social-Democracy which has found root here in Milwaukee."

And "the spirit of confidence will never come as long as such blatant demagogues as Victor Berger and Frank Weber and a few more of that stripe, are permitted to dominate the action of the ten to fifteen thousand voters of Milwaukee who elect to follow the play of Socialism with them as standard bearers."

Now Mr. Rose is very much mistaken about the numbers. And also about the "stripe." No Social-Democrat wears stripes. But some of Rose's closest pals did, and still do.

However, similar things to what he says have been said before and said better. Capitalism has many cleaner, abler and more honest defenders than David S. Rose. Otherwise capitalism could not exist twenty-four hours longer.

And the "panic" has been laid at the door of President Theodore Roosevelt by men like Harriman, McCurdy, Rockefeller and Pierpoint Morgan. And now comes David Rose and claims that Victor Berger and Frank Weber have made it. Of course we and many others with us

fact the congestions in population are altogether a result of capitalism, and are inevitable as long as the system lasts in its present intensity.

A vote may seem a mighty small thing to some people, but some terrible consequences have followed bad voting in this country, just the same.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, under capitalism! The capitalists are now making good use of the out-of-work crisis to reduce wages all along the line.

Comrade J. E. Nash, state secretary of Minnesota, writes that he has never noticed so much interest in Socialism as at present, and that he has his hands full answering questions coming in from all sides.

A Socialist in Carmen, Okla., H. A. Boyce, has just made a bet that Milwaukee will send a Socialist to congress this fall. He says that if he wins the money he intends sending it on to help pay the Milwaukee campaign expenses.

Keir Hardie, M. P., will return to England next month from his trip around the world. The trip was taken to better his health, which seemed to be breaking down. It is said that travel has proven beneficial, and that he will be able to return to parliament and to take up with renewed force the battle for Socialism and the workers.

According to the Year Book of the Gas World of London, thirty-one per cent of the gas works of England are owned by the people collectively, while in Scotland the number so owned is eighty-three per cent. The Public remarks that in the light of these facts, and also considering that the municipal plants are increasing right along, the people of Britain seem to be singularly obtuse to the claims of the American corporation press that municipal ownership in their country is a failure.

This newspaper item concerning the public water works system at Kenosha, Wis., shows the state of things that would not exist if this public necessity was in the clutches

have stood for higher wages and decent conditions, and Victor Berger is to no small degree responsible that Social-Democracy "has found root" in Milwaukee.

But we are not responsible for the panics. Not any more than is Theodore Roosevelt. Panics are inherent in the capitalist system. Panics are the outcome of the fact that the working class does not get and cannot get under the capitalist system the full value of what it produces. Therefore the workingmen cannot buy back the products with their wages. And being the chief consumers of the nation—naturally an artificial "over-production" is the result. The factories stop and the workmen have to go hungry and ragged because there is too much on hand.

We had half a dozen such "panics" during the nineteenth century. And even Dave Rose would not blame them to Victor L. Berger and Frank Weber.

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The surplus value and the profits go to the capitalist class and its various subdivisions, of which the lawyers and the politicians form a very numerous contingent. And they do not earn pennies, either, from that sweat—only dollars for them.

As for the labor agitators; of course they are getting paid for their work. They are getting about a union wage.

They are getting little enough, because the working class has not much left to give. And it is very hard and unpleasant, although very useful and grand work which these organizers and agitators are doing.

Every step of progress made during the last one hundred years has been gained by the life blood of agitators. It was gained in deadly combat against the ruling class and its tools—the politicians and lawyers.

Truly, not only on the battle field one dies the death of a hero, for one's country. The slow death by hard pressure, by calumny and misery is a death by inches, and a thousand times harder than the death by a bullet.

Without the work of the agitators and organizers of the working class, this country would long ago have been on a level with China. The capitalists were even willing to introduce Chinamen and have them take the places of white men. Some employers were willing enough to compel their white fellow-citizens to accept the Chinese standard of living or get out of existence entirely.

If the employers were left full sway, the most heartless and most greedy among them would set the pace. The others would have to follow or go to the wall. Such is the iron law of competition.

And what would have been the fate of this country? What would have become of our merchants, of our professional men, etc.? They are all dependent on the working class in the last analysis.

Here I will give away a secret to Mr. Rose and his followers.

Victor Berger has never received any salary from any trades union. I have never held a paid union office. My weekly wage is paid from the labor papers which I edit—a modest wage indeed. About as much per week as Mr. Rose gets for a half hour's consultation with a bankrupt merchant who wants to settle with his creditors at ten cents on the dollar.

On the other hand, no honest per-

son will consider it a disgrace for a man like Frank J. Weber to serve the working class on a salary of \$19 a week. Why should it be a disgrace to serve the working class, but an honor to serve the capitalists? Why should it be a disgrace to work for \$19 a week to shorten the hours of labor and raise the wages of the laborers, but be considered honorable to help a crooked merchant to cheat his creditors in a bankruptcy case and receive for them.

Mr. Rose further claims that we have "clamored for a per capita distribution of the wealth of the world." Now that story was exploded one hundred years ago. The Socialists do not want to divide the wealth, Mr. Rose—they stand for the collective ownership of the production.

The Social-Democrats want to stop the division that is now going on. They want to stop one-half percent of the people from dividing the wealth in such a manner that they get over 70 per cent of the total production every year. They want to stop the division which gives untold millions to a few and offers \$1.75 for shoveling snow for a day or two to those who are facing starvation for a whole year.

But if we could redistribute common honesty we would do it, and make our ex-mayor the greatest gainer in Milwaukee thereby.

Mr. Rose is unemployed, as I understand. He has lost the position of president of the Twin Buttes. He seeks employment in the city hall as mayor. But he has shown that he cannot be trusted, with "that job" and we cannot recommend him for it.

But why don't he take the pick-axe and shovel to clean the streets from ice and snow for \$1.75 a day? I am sure his friend, Commissioner of Public Works Vincent Schoeneker would be "delighted" to hand him a pick-axe and a shovel. Rose is an able bodied man—although probably not as strong now as he was in 1886—when he came here as a lieutenant of the Darlington Rifles, to shoot down some poor Polish strikers.

I will only say in closing that the greatest good the Social-Democratic party has thus far accomplished in this city was the awakening of the civic conscience, the awakening of the social conscience.

We expect to accomplish infinite greater things in the future, but this we have already accomplished. And the vituperations of David S. Rose and his kind are the proof positive of our achievement. Therefore we feel much honored that David S. Rose attacks us individually and collectively.

And the workingmen—and all honest men—cannot give a more telling answer to that gentleman of leisure than by voting the Social-Democratic ticket—and voting it straight.

and decent government can go on by those determined to provide it instead of having the official positions filled by old party pretenders and political tricksters.

An interesting report is that put out by the health authorities of South Africa, covering the facts of 1906. Some quotations are given from it in a recent consular report to this government. After a reference to "blown" tins of American beef, we come to this paragraph:

"A large shipment of jams from Natal (evidently old military stock) was stopped at the docks and, after extensively sampling the same, some 1,750 cases were condemned as unfit for human food and ordered to be taken out to sea and destroyed. A large proportion of the tins in this consignment were leaking, and the contents having escaped over others made them a most uninviting lot of goods, and one wondered who would purchase such stuff. Many of the undamaged tins were examined. The contents of these were found to have corroded the inner surface of the tins to such an extent that the jam contained quite a perceptible amount of tin and lead."

"Evidently old military stock?" What significance lurks in that observation? For where were the soldiers of a country ever protected from the hellishness of the capitalist contract system, by which the army is made a place for the disposal of food abominations at prices that fill the pockets of the contractor that has a stand-in, and makes him soon rich and therefore powerful and evidently respectable. A soldier's stomach is not his own; it belongs to his government, and it must take in any old stuff that the crooked contract system provides for it. It's a fine thing to be a soldier.

Archbishop Quigley has been interviewed by the Socialist daily in Chicago, and among other things he says: "What shall a man do who is out of work during a financial crisis and is starving?" I answer, take that which will satisfy his necessities." He took up a Catholic book dealing with morals and read some passages from it.

"It is implied there that in such cases the state may confiscate private property to a certain necessary extent and administer it for the public good?" He was asked, and replied, "Not exactly; the state should levy taxes for that end. That is what the city of Chicago should be doing now for its unemployed. Government is founded for the good and protection of all the governed. In this same book you will find that wealth is regarded as a trust and that the man who possesses it cannot use it as he pleases without regard to the rest of society."

On being asked if there was not a good deal of Socialism in that statement, the archbishop smiled and replied, "Socialism is a beautiful dream made impossible by human cupidity."

The archbishop used to fight Socialism, it will be remembered, but now he says it is beautiful, only impossible because of human cupidity.

But human cupidity is produced by the promptings of the capitalist system, which Socialism would supplant. And it might also be said in reply to the archbishop that true Christianity is also "made impossible by human cupidity."

The labor men went into the British Parliament non-Socialists to a large extent, and already, in a recent convention or congress, they have come out flat-footed for Socialism. The same result will be had here, once labor has to battle against capitalism in the American Congress. Even the capitalist Civic Federation will not be able to interfere successfully in the shaping of labor's policy.

Before the Social-Democrats entered the city council Milwaukee stood helpless before the miserable street railway service. The people did nothing because they had come to regard the situation as hopeless. Then the Social-Democrats entered the arena, and immediately began to revive. They gave battle to the street railway in the name of the people and they began to smoke out the old party aldermen who were corporation men (some simply because the corporations owned the old parties) and to expose them.

Some of them were so afraid of the light of publicity that beat upon their heads that they sought safety by voting against certain corporation interests, and this in two or three instances brought out an angry scoring from Beggs, who

# THE HUMBUG OF PURE FOOD

HOW THE CAPITALISTS ARE JUGGLING THE LAW.

The Government is Owned by Capitalism and It Allows only the Very Least of Reform that an Awakened Public will be Appraised With.

Washington.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has before him one of the most complicated pure food situations that have yet developed in the history of the law. It will be necessary for him, within the next two months practically, to decide what is going to be the outcome regarding pure food in the United States and whether the law will be virtually nugatory in some important aspects or not. He has before him for prompt settlement the question of the use of sulphur in dried fruits and molasses, the problem how far benzoate of soda may be used in catsups and preserved articles and the question of labeling "corn syrup" or glucose. In addition, the whiskey situation has developed in a way that presents unusually trying problems. Unless each one of these matters is decided according to correct principles there will be most injurious results.

## Postponing the Law.

The interests which are adverse to the food law and its strict administration have been unexpectedly successful in deferring its time of going into effect. First they got Congress to omit any appropriations for administering the law. Then civil service technicalities caused several months of additional delay. Next certain classes of interests maintained that they were entitled to a suspension because "this was so sudden," and the immediate application of severe regulations would injure their business. Then politics was resorted to and pressure was brought to bear on the administration. This was done notably by the whiskey people, but also to a marked degree by other interests. Now the time has come when further equivocation seems to be nearly impossible, and the question is being flatly raised as to what the department of agriculture is going to do. If it stands out for the rigid enforcement of the law the interests involved will have to go to the courts if they do not like the situation.

But there is the very reluctance to having the interior working of food factories aired in courts, or to dragging out the peculiarities of labeling patent medicines and whiskeys into the light of day. The

interests affected do not mind very seriously a private hearing before the board of food and drug inspection with "reporters" excluded. Even when the hearings are public they are too technical to arouse very much general interest. Over and over again they have protested to the administrative authorities that they will do whatever they are requested provided only they can steer clear of judicial investigation. The trouble is that in most cases this is merely lip-service, for when the time comes they are not willing to do what they are ordered, but they either violate the law and regulations directly or else they pull every wire in order to get the time of application postponed. Meanwhile the old schemes whereby it is sought to discredit the authorities who have charge of the law are again being put into operation.

A great deal of the current food discussion proceeds upon the assumption that the department of agriculture is absolute and that there is no remedy for its rulings. So far has this discussion gone that even some officials of the department at times talk as if there were no appeal from their decisions. This is far from being the case. But the pressure on them to act as the manufacturers desire is tremendous. Every suspension and postponement has made the pressure greater.

## Our School Teachers.

*They Are Entitled to Good Wages as an Incentive to Earnest Work*

What shall we do with our public schools? Make them serve the best educational interests of our children. But this necessitates, first of all and above all, an efficient and enthusiastic teaching force; and no teaching force can be either efficient or enthusiastic if turned-over to a masterful business administration. Leadership, not mastership, is what is needed. Leadership alone, however, is not enough. There must be funds in order to make leadership effective. To rob the school teachers of honest wages is to rob the children of a good education.

Public school teachers, let it be remembered, are the public servants who come directly in contact with our children. Soldiers may be compelled to serve for poor pay and to drill in unison at the word of command; rule-of-thumb factory "hands" may be made to turn out cargoes of pots and pans all of a pattern for starvation wages and at the will of masterful superintendents. But children cannot be educated by a slavish or under-paid teaching force.

Children are not pots and pans to be shaped by patterns sent down from a central office. Teachers are not drudges to be ordered about by a master mechanic. Since school children have individual minds to be developed it is the teachers who in the end must be depended upon to develop them. This is something that slavish teachers, fearful of despotic administrative favors, cannot do. Slavish teachers are too intent upon pleasing the master to be able to educate the child. It is something that the underpaid teacher cannot do; underpaid teachers are menaced continually by that harrowing fear of poverty which paralyzes the mind and deadens enthusiasm.

If we would make our schools effective we must abolish despotic administration and provide adequate pay for the teaching force. With

school boards of public spirited citizens instead of sordid "business" men to control general educational and financial policies; with an administrative force ambitious of educational dominion, and with an efficient, contented and enthusiastic teaching force, all co-operating—board, administrators, and teachers—the public schools can be made to serve the best educational interests of our children, and in no other way can that be done.—*The Public*.

## DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE

Three Ways of Acquiring Property.

I had a few bonds placed in my care to convert into money; that is, the owner wanted money and depended on me getting all they were worth for him. They being of an issue of which I knew but little, it was necessary to pick up information as best I could. The first few inquiries sent out brought in no information indicating any merit, but they brought in a wide-awake "business man," who evidently suspected from inquiries that I had some for sale.

He is one of those characters in whom we readily place so much confidence (that's why he is a successful business man). Well, when he left he had purchased two of the \$1,000 bonds for \$500 each, which was his estimate of their value, in which opinion I concurred after listening to his reasoning.

The next day I chanced on information which convinced me that they were worth par, consequently I lost \$1,000 for my client, through the business sagacity of my broker friend. It was a shrewd bargain which business ethics tolerate to-day.

He evidently told others of what an "easy mark" I was, in consequence of which another came in to assist me in disposing of those bonds. He was disappointed, however, to learn that I had become wise, and held them firm at par. He purchased one for \$1,000.

A few moments after his departure I discovered that he must have taken two, although he bargained only for one. I was quick to get out a warrant, and a search found the two bonds in his pocket. I admit, he took no more for the money paid than the first purchaser, but his manner of doing it, where done by poor people, is called stealing, that the law enabled me to have him punished and return one of the bonds.

The next evening I was at my club—I never visit common saloons, or participate in 10c turkey raffles which our ministers' associations declare to be immoral; I am a member of an exclusive club. It costs considerable to be thus respectable. It is wise, however, to stand the expense because the authorities never disturb "respectable places."

Well, this evening I felt determined to make good for my client the \$1,000 I had let go to the business man. Young Jones, who is always ready for a game with a pocket full of money, sat down opposite me, I put the bond recovered by the police in "the pot," which Jones "covered with a \$1,000 bill." It was an exciting game. I lost by a single point. The third loss of \$1,000. Of course, by law I was not compelled to let the bond go, but a gambling debt you know is a "debt of honor," if incurred between "gentlemen of respectability" and the "standing" of my club would be lost if I "peached."

You see, there are three modern ways of getting something for nothing. I am told that a Socialist believes that to take something for nothing is always wrong, whether by law, custom or force.

I have been pondering over this matter for a long while, so much so, that my appreciation of the capitalist is on the decline. Am I foolish? Help me to solve the problem. Shall we vote the Socialist ticket next April? They seem to be evolving toward better practices.

Chicago. Banker.

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We Slam Capitalism

## FIGURES OR FACTS.

By C. E. Reeves.

We learn too many facts that are not so. We are taught to believe wealth is created by issuing watered stock and destroyed by panics and bank failures. Then we are told that labor creates all wealth. We have scores of economists explaining in as many ways the patriotic. Most of them are wrong, possibly all of them. The condition that confronts us must be a result of facts rather than theories. Economic facts must be stated by figures, for figures express quantities. Wealth is something desired which can not be obtained without labor. Quantity of wealth can only be expressed by comparison of one form of wealth with another form. When one form of wealth, as gold, is arbitrarily adopted in which to express the price or quantity of wealth of all other forms. Gold is called the standard of price, and a unit of gold becomes the unit of a money system.

This gold standard has been likened to a yard-stick, or pound weight, but the comparison is not good. The yard stick and pound weight always measure the same. Gold varies with every change of time or place; and all other forms of wealth vary without regard to gold. But gold is the recognized unit and only common term for all values.

In the counting up the wealth of the nation we omit the human labor part and add together the things a human laborer must pay for by labor or starve.

These things are of two kinds: actual products of labor and opportunities to exploit labor or to secure surplus value.

The actual products may be put in two classes: those completed ready for use or consumption, and those used to complete them. The opportunities cover all such things as yield income without human labor. The forms of such income are known as rent, interest or profits. These triplet kids, born of monopoly and privilege, caused the panic, and like a cancer of the stomach, or a tapeworm, will bring starvation and death if not soon cut out.

To illustrate: take approximate facts:

Total wealth of the United States, \$20 billion dollars. Take off 40 billions for watered stock, franchises and monopolies. Take off 40 billions more for farms, factories and crops and material in process. That means \$8 billions of profit-making wealth. The other 40 billions is made up of homes, furnishings, personal belongings and commodities on sale. The highest estimate of farm products for 1907

(continued on page 43)

## PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make one appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of the people.

The National Headquarters of the Socialist Party are at 200½ Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Boston. The National Secy is J. MARION HARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

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# PRIVATE PROPERTY AND STOCK COMPANIES

Translated from the French of Jean Jaurès by Mildred Minurn Scott.

With the stock companies all personal ties between the proprietor and the object of his proprietorship have disappeared, or, at least, the ties have been infinitely relaxed. The shareholders, the proprietors of enterprise, take only the most indirect and distant part in its management. They select, or at least they may select, the directors; but even if they attend the meeting of the shareholders once a year, what an infinite difference between this periodic and distant control and the permanent act of proprietorship performed by the peasant farmer or the manufacturer who owns and manages his factory!

As a matter of fact, the shareholders often know nothing whatever about the true workings of the enterprise they own. They have never seen it in operation. They are perfectly ignorant about its technical and economic mechanism. They know and they ask only one thing: "How well does it pay? What are the dividends? What is standing on the stock exchange?" They see it through the medium of the dead paper of its directors' official statement. Often they live far away; they have never seen with their own eyes the horizon blackened by the smoke of their factories.

The property of a peasant is part of his life; it bore his cradle; it is near the cemetery where his ancestors sleep and where he will sleep in his turn; and from the fig tree that shades his door he can see the cypress that will protect his last resting-place. His feeling for property is a part of his immediate patriotism, his local patriotism, it is a symbol of his love of country.

Between the shareholder and his distant property all these ties have been broken. He does not know the part of his country in which the spring of his dividends rises; often that spring rises in another land. How many foreign securities are mixed with the national securities in the capitalist strong box that cannot be discovered by any smell of the earth?

I open the year book of statistics that the labor bureau has just published for 1900, and I look at the table of securities included in all gifts and inheritances in 1890. I find that one-third of all the securities in the hands of French share-holders or bondholders bear their fruit in foreign countries. I am not in the least annoyed about this. I will leave denunciations of inevitable movements to the nationalist and anti-semitic demagogues. I even congratulate myself from some points of view on this expansion of capitalism that helps on the mutual penetration of races and people. I only note how entirely all personal relation between property in stocks and bonds and the proprietor has ceased to exist: they are no longer even compatriots. And, moreover, when a capitalist of Toulon owns shares in the mines of Pas de Calais, there is almost as little personal relation between the proprietor and his property as if the capitalist owned foreign securities.

It is even because within the boundaries of a nation itself property has begun to be foreign to the proprietor that the owner sees no difference between all his securities, whether they are called national or called foreign. Now, before the growth of commercial companies and especially of stock companies, men only read the papers to learn about things that did not concern their personal lives. They did not buy the paper to see how rich they were, or what their income was

going to be. At most those that had national bonds—and this was already a beginning of share property—bought the papers to see what reaction the trend of public affairs would have on their private fortunes. Now there is no bourgeois owner who is not obliged to read special papers, financial papers, to know the state of his own fortune. Property has become so foreign to the proprietor that the possessor gets news of his possession through the medium of the press.

But to have created stock companies is not enough for capitalism. The shares give to their possessor, at least if he has enough of them, the right to take part in the meeting of shareholders that elects the responsible directors of the enterprise. This is a remnant of personal authority, of individual intervention. Capitalism wins this out: often having created the share, it creates the bond.

The bondholder is not, for his part, an owner of the enterprise, he is simply its creditor.

He has lent it a certain sum, for which he receives a fixed interest which is stipulated beforehand. If the undertaking went bankrupt, he would have the assets of the company as a guarantee of his credit, that is, the value of the shares themselves. So he is in a safer position than the shareholder. If disaster comes, the shareholder touches nothing until the owner of bonds, that is, the creditors, have been repaid. The holder of bonds is still exposed to many risks; but he will not go under till after the stockholder. Only, he has no remnant of influence: he is not even represented in the councils of the undertaking; he is the passive receiver of income, who has no vestige of relation with the source of his income. Here we have reached so abstract, neutral and indifferent a form of property, one so impersonal in all its characteristics that we have to remember that after all the individual does receive interest on his bonds in order to justify calling it personal at all.

Well, a large part of the working capital of stock companies consists in bonds, and it is an increasing one. Stock companies, which are founded in the first place by shareholders, grow oftenest by borrowing, that is by issuing bonds. Of the \$7,200,000 of securities of industrial and commercial companies, more than half is in the form of bonds. In 1899 the 4 per cent tax bore upon all incomes from other than real estate investments, national bonds alone excepted. The incomes from commercial shares that were taxed amounted to \$145,400,000. The incomes from bonds and loans amounted to \$175,400,000. So that the wholly passive part of capital, that which no longer carries with it the least personal energy, is one-sixth larger than the share capital, which is itself so feeble a tie between the individual and his property.

Finally, the individual no longer even burdens himself with the care of the piece of paper that represents his property, rights in the mines of the Transvaal or Siberia, in the English railroads or the Spanish looms. More and more now, the titles to real estate bonds, shares and other securities are placed in the vaults of banks and safe deposit companies. The trust company collects the dividends as they fall due; it reinvests the money, and all the movements of private property consists in this: to have a running account in the immense ledger of an immense trust company.

Not only does the direct personal relation between the proprietor and his property not exist in the stock companies, but also whereas the owner of a piece of real estate alone disposes of his estate, and the manufacturer alone disposes of his factory, the owner of a share can do nothing whatever alone. As an individual he cannot give the enterprise this or that policy. The general meeting of the shareholders is the sovereign, and here private property ceases to be the instrument of the will of an individual, falls under the law of the majority. If a stockholder is in the minority, his property is managed against his will. The separation between the individual and his property is such that it is impossible to infer the desire of the possessing individual from the management of his property. It is quite possible that personal property will go counter to the personal owner. And it is strange, to say the least, to hear the radicals preaching against Socialism, which will be the regime of democracy and the rules of the majority applied to production, when capitalist property itself, in its supreme expression, the stock company, is already forced to admit the democratic form and the rules of the majority.

Here is a curious fact that shows clearly the tremendous difference between the elementary form of private property and its completest development, in the stock company. When a manufacturer is the real owner of his factory, when he is personally the proprietor and the head it is only when he goes bankrupt that his property comes under democratic rule. Immediately after the failure a democracy of creditors is formed. Article 507 of the Commercial Code says this:

"The creditors in council and the bankrupt debtor can only come to the settlement after the following formalities have been fulfilled. The settlement can only be made by the action of a number of creditors forming a majority and representing moreover three-quarters of the total amount due."

And article 529 stipulates:

"Unless some other agreement is come to, the creditors shall be legally in a state of association." And from that moment the majority decides. The assets are put under the control of the association. And the majority can order the receiver to continue the working of these assets, for instance, to keep the factory going or the business running. So the rule of the majority, which is the normal life of stock companies, only interferes in the case of really personal property at the moment of disaster. When personal property goes under, then the method of treatment applied to it reminds one, in certain aspects at least, of the regular management of share property. What a difference between the several kinds of private property, what a gulf separates them!

In really private property the owner is wholly responsible. In stock companies, the responsibility of the owner is reduced to the lowest possible proportions. Article 33 of the Commercial Code says, on the subject of Limited Liability Companies: "The members are only liable for the amount of their interest in the society."

The shareholder does not answer for the obligations of the company with the whole of his fortune; he is only responsible to the amount of the shares that he has in that company. It is a separate lot of property that has no relation to the mass of private property of the stockholder. Even if the shareholder has been guilty of the gravest faults, even if, through neglect or incapacity he has allowed stupid or dishonest directors to compromise the interests of a third person, he is only liable to the amount of his stock. All the rest of his fortune, all the rest of his economic personality is, so far as that business is concerned, as if it were not.

And better still, the liability of the directors themselves, of the men who have been given the responsibility of managing the business by the general meeting of stockholders, and have accepted it, is strictly limited. Article 32 of the Code says: "The directors are only responsible for the sum they have received. They do not incur any personal obligations for the indebtedness of the company by reason of their management."

I am really amazed at the people who tell us that the regime of democratic communism and universal cooperation will, when applied to industry, diminish responsibility to the vanishing point, when the very evolution of private property has resulted in its abolishing full and effective responsibility of the managers and owners and substituting for it the fragmentary and limited responsibility of the stock companies.

And what suppleness, what an almost indefinite faculty of metamorphosis this supreme form of private property displays. Compare the provisions that facilitate the transformation of property in stock companies with the difficulties of every kind, legal and economic, that complicate the transmission of real estate or personal business enterprises.

Article 34 says:

"The capital of a limited liability company is divided in shares and even in coupons of equal value."

Article 35 says:

"The share may take the form of securities payable to bearer. In that case they may be transferred by the transfer of the security."

A change in owners of the property is made legally valid by the simple handing over of a security from one person to another.

But the most noteworthy thing is this. Since there is no personal tie whatever between the proprietor and his property, between the shareholder and his share, what difference can it make to him whether his property is in the form of railway stock or shares in a mine, or any security whatever in any industry whatever, provided only that he can hope for the same dividend?

So that at any moment every form of property in stock companies is ready to be transformed into every other form. This almost infinite mobility is the reason for speculation. One only needs to spend a minute in the stock exchange to see how securities are exchanged for securities and how many and various forms a piece of property may assume between the opening and closing of the market. Speculation mingles the golden leaves torn from all the varied kinds of hu-

man labor as the autumn wind mingles in one vast whirlpool the leaves torn from all the trees of the forest.

By this unlimited possibility of exchange, this infinite mobility, securities belonging to a given enterprise practically cease to belong to that enterprise: they become a sort of lien on the whole mass of social wealth, of definite quantity, but indefinite quality. The shareholder, no matter what particular name his security bears, is at bottom a security-bearer in a single vast social enterprise, of which the different stock companies are simply subdivisions in close communication with each other, and of which the different capitalist undertakings are only mutable and indefinitely interchangeable forms. Thus, by the extreme evolution of private property, a social capitalist estate is created, a capitalistic collectivism which works for the benefit of one class, but which is the bourgeois forecast of the communism toward which we are tending.

And as the shareholder, instead of being prisoner to a given form of property, virtually possesses a share in the whole social property, he also influences the whole mass of social production—or at least he could influence the mass if he wished to. Capitalists often divide their fortunes between several different stock companies, for greater safety and in order not to risk them in a single venture. They have railway shares in their safes, mining stock, steel shares. With these goes the right to attend the stockholders' meeting in a number of industries; they may then take part in the management of production in its many forms and over nearly its whole extent. Whereas in really personal property the activity of the owner is limited to the form of property and is sovereign there, in stock companies, the activity of the owner is extended, or may be extended, over a vast field of production, touching a great number of enterprises; but in each one of these, it is limited and enveloped by the rights of the other shareholders, the other owners. The movement of bourgeois and capitalist property itself tends then to universalize the rights of the owner, but it does this by taking from him his effective power at each point of his enlarged estate. His power is exercised everywhere, but everywhere it represents an infinitesimal part of the whole power; he is everywhere a partner, nowhere sovereign.

Well, if we suppose democratic communism to be a reality, if we think of the great body of industry as a universal co-operative society, then each citizen, each producer would have vested in time a right to the whole mass of production. But at no matter what point of the cooperative estate he exercises this right in practice, he will only exercise it under the law of the cooperative itself, which, by making a harmony of wills the condition of activity, establishes, and at the same time limits, the right of every individual will.

When therefore the radicals, with an unpleasant and abstract monotony, give out that they are the guardians of private property, we have the right to ask them: "Do you accept the movement by which capitalist private property tends to pass beyond its own boundaries? Do you accept the law of evolution that creates a sort of oligarchical communism within capitalist property itself; and do you forbid the proletariat to interfere in order to transform it to a universal democratic communism?"

## BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

"Birds of a feather flock together" it is said, and the truth of the statement we cannot doubt when we see a former secretary of the treasury advocating that Mr.

J. Pierpont Morgan be elected president! Former secretary Shaw, of Iowa, has recently expressed himself in favor of Mr. Morgan, giving as a reason for so doing that Mr. Morgan is a successful business man and would give the country a business administration. It seems the country is now suffering from too much business administration in consequence of which there is no business. When I first came in contact with Mr. Shaw I was living in Des Moines, Iowa, while he was governor of the state. The reputation he had then was that of a country banker in western Iowa, who was one of the greatest "note shavers" and "farmer skimmers" in the state. Mr.

Shaw has grown. He is now a skinner on a national scale. And yet workingmen will throw up their hats and shout when he comes to them next summer and tells them of the usefulness of the United States Senate and the improved banking system. Mr. Shaw may be a great Republican possibility, but from an intelligent working class standpoint he is simply impossible. Likewise is Mr. Morgan.

Wisconsin. W. A. Jacobs.

## Snap 'hots.

If you want work, more money, more happiness and prosperity, vote for Socialism!

Don't give the long end of the ever to the strong horse. That is what the laborer does when he votes for an old party judge. Horse sense condemns it.

Socialism is the "Mene, mene tekel repharshin" writing on the walls of the modern Bellshazzars.

All wealth should belong to him who creates it, not to some high-up chief.

When God created the earth, did he intend it for all; the same as sunlight and air, or did he create it for a few fleecers?

Trades Unionists must learn to put their trade mark on their ballots. Then we will have better judges and no anti-labor injunctions.

Iowa. Perry Engle.

Belgium has found out that it is cheaper to give a man work than it is to give him charity. In fact, Belgium is now a land without a poor asylum or workhouse. The government has three large farms, to which men are sent if they are out of work. On the largest of these farms there are on the average 4,000 men in summer and 5,000 in winter. There are workshops on the farms, so that city mechanics are not compelled to work outdoors if they are not used to farm work. The colonists make their own clothes, shoes, furniture, etc.

are mostly self-supporting. Each farm grows its own wheat and grinds its own flour and bakes its own bread. The men take a great interest in their work.—Ex.

Even in the days when he found it difficult to earn a living, Oscar Wilde never laid aside his supine manner. It was exercised once upon a duke, and cost Wilde a lucrative post.

The duke wanted a tutor for his two sons, and Wilde was recommended. He called the duke, examined him, and seemed favorably impressed. But he was a very great duke, with a very high opinion of himself, and his manner grated on Wilde. The last question he asked the young man was: "And would you—ah—expect to eat with the family?" "That," Wilde answered, "would depend altogether on how the family behave at meals."

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If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or, if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned. Decide at once! Don't delay!

Further information will be cheerfully furnished on application.

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## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at  
Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

## OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN BECHERT, 318 State St.

Recording Secretary—ERIC HAMMEL, 344 State St.

Treasurer—HENRY HOPPE, 318 State St.

Sergeant-at-Arms—MICHAEL WEISENFLUH, 1577 Louis Ave.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—John J. Handley; Charles E. Jeske; William Coteau; Victor L. Berger; William Schub; Frank E. Neumann; Otto Fischer.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, at 318 State St. Frank J. Victoria, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 144 State St., Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 3d and 4th Mondays at 318 State St. Henry Rungel, Fin. Sec.; Fred Heise, 318 State St., Rec. Sec.; Otto Fischer, Chairman.

ACTIVE INTELLIGENT CAMPAIGNING FOR THE UNION LABEL WILL PREVENT STRIKE

Those who condone organized labor for using the strike token absolutely necessary can lessen the frequency of its use by insistently supporting the label, thus making for a nobler manhood, a more beautiful womanhood and a happier childhood. Easy to try to prove.



Federated Trades Council.  
Regular meeting, Feb. 19, 1900.  
Bro. Jos. Wittmann in the chair;  
Bro. Max Grass, vice-chairman.  
All officers present. Minutes  
read and approved.

New delegates seated from  
Steamfitters Helpers, Hodcarriers,  
Carpenters No. 522, Metal Polishers,  
Carpenters N. 1447, Lake Seamen,  
Upholsterers, Bartenders,  
Theatrical Stage Employees, Printing  
Pressmen No. 7, Coopers  
No. 35.

Bro. Emanuel, representing the  
Retail Clerks was granted the  
floor and reported having had good  
success in Milwaukee.

Carpenters No. 1053 reported  
that they had voted to disapprove  
of the plan of an assessment of 25  
cents because there were too many  
of its members out of work at the  
present time.

The Label Section reported a discussion  
over the question of better  
affiliation from label unions and it  
was decided to ask the Trades  
Council to request all such unions  
not in other sections to send delegates  
to the Label Section. The  
section re-elected the old officers.  
Report approved.

Bro. Melius reported that the new  
telephone company had now a permit  
from the city under its state  
franchise and was willing to make a  
new union agreement. Moved to  
appoint a committee of three to see  
Mr. Critchfield, Carried, Bros.,  
Gridling, Daly and Handley were  
appointed.

Bro. Weber reported for the com-  
mittee of 100 and told of the reception  
accorded labor's representatives  
by the mayor.

Bro. Grass said that the com-  
mittee's work Monday had had its  
effect already as the city council  
committees on finance, streets and  
alleys and public buildings and  
grounds were scheduled to meet  
this week instead of next, to take  
up the Trades Council petition.

The Executive Board repeated a  
communication from the Central  
Federated Union of New York  
asking the council to request Wisconsin  
members of congress to vote to  
have all battleships built at the  
government navy yard. The board  
recommended that the request be  
compiled with, but that at the same  
time it be stated that it was our belief  
that the millions spent on creating  
engines of destruction could be  
infinitely better invested in building  
canals, irrigating and reclaiming  
waste lands and in reforesting  
hills and cut over lands. The board  
ordered read to council a notice as  
to a correspondence school es-  
tablished by the state university. On  
motion this was referred back to the  
board for further consideration. A  
communication from the Women's  
International Label League was re-  
ferred to the local Woman's Label  
League. A communication from  
the Birmingham, Ala., Trade Council,  
asking the council to urge Wisconsin  
congressmen to favor govern-  
ment savings banks and parcels  
post was concurred in and council  
ordered secretary to so notify the  
congressmen. The board recom-  
mended that credentials be supplied  
to Social-Democratic speakers  
holding cards, to speak before  
unions on economic and political  
questions as recommended by the  
A. F. of L. Report concurred in.

Bro. Weber reported having  
made a number of addresses before  
unions, on request, on economic and  
political questions. He asked that  
unions wishing such addresses  
notify him promptly.

Moved that a committee of five  
be appointed to appear before al-  
dermen at the unemployed com-  
mittee hearings at the city hall.  
Carried. Bros. Berger, Schad,  
Handley, Fischer and Schwab ap-  
pointed.

Receipts for evening \$124.65;  
disbursements \$50.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

Notice to the Citizens of the Ele-  
venth Assembly District.

The University Extension Di-  
vision has the following to say,  
which speaks for itself:

"Teaching by Mail." The possi-  
bility of teaching by correspondence  
has already been demonstrated by  
practical experiment. While such  
instruction lacks some of the ad-  
vantages which resident study  
gives, it has compensating advantages  
of its own. In correspondence  
work, teaching is personal and in-  
dividual. Every student studies  
and recites the whole lesson, comes  
into contact with the teacher as an  
individual, not as a member of a  
large class. Correspondence work

## Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction."

employs the spare time of the stu-  
dent, and gives him an interest be-  
sides his daily work. It can be  
done at home and thereby gives the  
home a new influence and charm.  
Correspondence work, moreover,  
throws a man upon his own re-  
sources and makes him self-reliant  
and self-determining.

"For Whom Intended." There is  
scarcely a man or woman to whom  
the benefits of correspondence work  
may not apply, but it is especially  
helpful.

"First. To those who are com-  
pelled to labor for daily subsistence,  
yet wish to advance themselves in  
their own lines of work. To quote  
the editor of the *Metal Workers*: 'If  
it is of sufficient importance for  
people to know how to read and  
write and calculate . . . is it not  
equally important that they should  
be taught some method of earning  
a livelihood?' Dr. Richard T. Ely  
says: 'Industrial training, not for  
the few, but for all people, is the  
chief economic demand of our  
time.'

"Second. To the man who is too  
old to go to school, who yet finds a  
need for more knowledge in his  
own profession.

"Third. To the student who is  
preparing for college or university.

"Fourth. To the young man or  
woman who wishes to prepare for  
a business career.

"Fifth. To the isolated man who  
desires some interest outside him-  
self. Says Hon. G. H. Goschen, M.  
P.: 'A man needs education not  
only as a means of livelihood, but  
as a means of life.'

"Sixth. To housekeepers and  
homemakers who seek practical ad-  
justment to the changing conditions  
of our times."

"Eighth. To practical men in busi-  
ness and the profession, to those in  
public service—in fact, to all who  
are eager for knowledge, who are  
reaching out for mental stimulus,  
and who desire to keep abreast of  
the times, the work of the Cor-  
respondence study department must  
appeal.

"To meet these needs the univer-  
sity has organized this new depart-  
ment. It is ready to answer the  
demands of the people if they will but  
make them known. Do you want  
to rise in the world? Do you want  
to become a better mechanic? Do  
you want to come in closer touch  
with the world? The opportunity  
is yours. Write to us, tell us your  
needs."

Additional literature on the sub-  
ject matter can be obtained from  
the undersigned at 553 Orchard  
Street, Milwaukee, or by writing to  
the University Extension Depart-  
ment, Madison, Wis.

Fred Brockhausen.

### TAKE NOTICE!

Union Men, Friends and Sym-  
pathizers: The following firms em-  
ploy union clerks and handle union  
made goods and agree to abide by  
union conditions:

Weithaus & Oechslie, clothing,

112-114 Vliet Street.

Jos. Lauer & Co., clothing, First  
and National Avenues.

Reel Slothing Company, corner  
Seventh and Chestnut Streets.

Buehner & Bautz, hatters and  
men's furnishers, 341 Grove Street.

Lamers Bros., shoes, 354 Grove  
Street.

Erickson, hatters and gents'  
furnishers, 495 Eleventh Avenue.

E. A. Luedke, shoes, 43-45  
National Avenue.

John B. Lake, shoes, 332 Grove  
Street.

The Waldorf, shoes, 355 Grove  
Street.

Moritz Bros. & Winter, clothing,

337-9 Third Street.

Louis Ripple, shoes, 575-7  
Mitchell Street.

Jog Ripple, shoes, 1217-19 Vliet  
Street.

Cheap printing is not noticed, makes no impression upon the receiver,  
and is therefore relegated to the waste-basket. So, at first, cheap  
printing is expensive... in giving the high cost and best work-  
manship we do not go at price—but we make them fair and com-  
mendable at actual cost of  
printing.

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In the line of composition and printing  
is our constant aim.

Always pleased—and it does more: It so catches the  
eye that it holds the attention of the reader whom you  
want to interest in what you have to say. . . Our inti-  
mate knowledge of the requirements of present-day  
printing and our facilities for turning out the work  
guarantee you printing that spells satisfaction.

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GRAND 2004

614-616 SIXTH ST.

Albert C. Mineller, shoes, 527  
Twelfth Street.

Phil. Thinnens, shoes, 405 Mitchell  
Street.

Hahn Clothing Co., corner 12th  
and Walnut Streets.

Geo. A. Schick, shoes, Grand  
Avenue and Third Street.

Remember this: When purchasing  
goods in their line, ask for  
Clerks' Union Store Card.

### LOST MANHOOD.

The Eastern capitalist dailies  
have been giving big write-ups to  
the strike-breaking agency of  
Waddell & Malton, of New York  
City. This concern claims to have

a correspondence list of 225,000  
men in different trades throughout  
the United States, and can throw  
an army of strike-breakers into any  
industrial center almost instantly.

Every known trade is said to furnish  
its quota of traitors and there  
are also myriads of representatives  
of lost manhood who act as special  
"guards" to harrass strikers, so  
that another band of prostitutes  
known as lawyers can begin legal  
proceedings against honest workmen.

Even photographers are sup-  
plied to take snapshots of strikers  
for court purposes. One would  
think that in this age of enlighten-  
ment such shameless acts of prostitution  
would not be paraded in jubilee, but the vicious scoundrels  
engaged in that sort of work glory  
in their own infamy. Beautiful sys-  
tem, that produces ideal and hu-  
manitarian impulses, does capital-  
ism!

*Cleveland Citizen.*

### Machinists' Benefit.

To the Public: We respectfully  
desire to announce that owing to  
the large number of unemployed  
machinists, members of the Interna-  
tional Association of Machinists,

and the further fact that these men  
have been out of work a long time  
it becomes necessary to assist them  
and their families.

With this end in view, arrange-  
ments have been made to give a  
high-class vaudeville show at the  
Slubert Theater on Thursday even-  
ing, March 19, the proceeds of  
which will go to the unemployed  
machinists in need.

We request, through your paper,  
also to state that many of these un-  
employed machinists are now can-  
vassing the city selling tickets for  
this performance.

This statement is made for the  
sole purpose to let the public know  
that this is a bona-fide theater per-  
formance; and to prevent the public  
from being swindled, as is often  
the case, each one of our canvassers  
bears credentials which can be seen.

Trusting you will respond liberal-  
ly, and thanking you in advance,  
we beg to remain, respectfully,

Press Committee,  
F. W. Wilson,  
J. J. Handley.

Buy union label goods. Patronize  
union clerks. Ask for clerks' union  
store card.

### UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restau-  
rants use union-label bread:

Jaeger, Third and State streets.

U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near  
Second Ward Bank.

Miller Cafe, East Water and  
Mason streets.

Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street.

Buy union label goods. Patronize  
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union clerks. Ask for clerks' union  
store card.

### ASTRONOMY—ILLUSTRATED

BY PROF. F. B. MOULTON—On Tuesday Even-  
ings, as Follows:

March 30. "The Nebular Hypothesis."

March 31. "The Stellar Universe."

(Above lectures given in Seventh District  
School, Jefferson St., near Martin. Take Park-  
way cars.)

Grazing—Illustrated

BY HENRY E. LEGLER—On Monday Even-  
ings, in North Division High School, Center  
Street, Fifth St., as Follows:

March 2. "In the Path of the Explorers."

March 3. "Foresters and Fur Traders."

March 4. "Frontier Days in the Territory."

March 5. "The Making of a Common Wealth."

March 6. "Half a Century of Statehood."

Illustrated Lectures

BY DR. A. E. WINSHIP—On Friday Even-  
ings, in Forest Hill School, Nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14,  
17, 20, 23, 26, 29,

## Milwaukee County Notes.

Edmund T. Melvin, Organizer.

About 45,000 pieces of literature were disposed of last week at the factories, in the union meetings and by the branches; 60,000 pieces of literature have been ordered for distribution tomorrow, March 1, and each and every week from now until the ballots have been counted, orders will be placed for similar amounts every Sunday, and all the branch secretaries are once more requested to see to it that their respective branch orders literature and has the same distributed Sunday mornings in their respective town or village.

Comrade Emil Seidel delivered a lecture on the good morals of the child, before the Eleventh Ward Branch, at Sielaff's Hall, corner Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street, last night.

The Eighth Ward Branch held a very successful card party and sociable at the South Side Turner Hall, last Sunday afternoon and evening.

Quite a number of tickets have already been disposed of for the Paris Commune celebration to be held at the Bohemian Hall, corner Twelfth and Vine Streets, Sunday afternoon, March 22, under the auspices of the Bohemian Social-Democratic Section.

The Eleventh Ward Branch has placed two hundred neat posters in circulation, announcing their prize schafskopf tournament to be held at Henry Schmid's Hall, corner Twenty-first and Rogers Streets, Sunday afternoon, March 22; \$25 in cash prizes and \$25 in merchandise prizes will be given.

A large number of valuable prizes have been solicited by the Twenty-second warders for their prize schafskopf tournament which is to be held at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue, Sunday afternoon, March 8. Admission tickets will be 50 cents, including refreshments, and the play will commence promptly at 3 o'clock.

The Vorwaerts Singing Society is arranging for an evening entertainment and ball Saturday night March 21, at the Bardon Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

*Our Amusement Bulletin.*  
Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street, schafskopf every first Friday, cinch third Friday.

March 7. East Side Socialist Women's Club. Prize card party and ball, Schlitz Park Hall, corner Eighth and Walnut Streets.

March 15. Socialist Maennerchor, South Side Turner Hall, afternoon entertainment and ball.

March 21. Vorwaerts Maennerchor, entertainment and ball, Bardon Maennerchor Hall, Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

March 22. Bohemian Branch, Paris Commune, at the Bohemian Hall, Twelfth and Vine Streets.

March 28. Jewish Section, grand ball, Liedertafel Hall, Seventh and Prairie Streets.

April 12. Social-Democratic party concert by Socialist Singing Societies, Armory Hall, First Avenue, near Mitchell Street.

*Branch Meetings Next Week.*  
SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.  
Finnish Section, 382 Washington, Fifth, 382 Washington Street.  
MONDAY, 8 P. M.  
Tenth, Twelfth and North Avenue.  
TUESDAY, 8 P. M.  
Fifteenth, 1601 Vliet St.  
Town of Wauwatosa, Forty-eighth and State Streets.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.  
Town of Greenfield, 1116 Lapham, Fifth, 382 Washington Street.  
Ninth, 461 Eleventh st.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.  
Second, 469 Eleventh st.  
Twenty-second, 2714 North av.  
Town of Lake, 575 Clement ave.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.  
Town of Milwaukee, corner Nash and Teutonia ave.

West Allis, Sixty-fourth and Greenfield aves.

Jewish Section, 427 Fourth street.

*Municipal Lodging Houses.*

The following is the lodging house resolution still under consideration by the city:

WHEREAS, A great deal of suffering is now forced upon the many working people in this city, because of the lack of employment due to the industrial crisis, many of whom are rendered homeless and reduced to destitution; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Board of Public Works be and is hereby empowered to secure the use of suitable buildings of a sufficient number, and to equip the same as free municipal lodging houses for a period of not less than one year, under suitable and proper regulations, to be approved by this council, and

RESOLVED, That said municipal lodging house shall be equipped to furnish daily a bed and a simple but substantial breakfast and supper and also a bath free of charge to all those who may apply for same.

At the close of the meeting Comrade Anielewski made the statement that he never addressed a more intelligent audience in this country. This is quite encouraging and it leads us to believe that we have at last established a center for Socialist thought and agitation which will prove permanent and powerful. The next time comrade Anielewski has a Sunday to spare the Racine comrades will be glad to welcome him and give him even a better audience than he had on last visit.

RACINE. As a result of the work done by the county chairman, Comrade Nielsen, a branch of the party will probably be organized at West Racine this week. A number of comrades who were active members in Racine at one time, are now living at West Racine and are anxious to get in line again, so we may expect to find them "up and doing" this year, it being election year. (Note: This item was crowded out last week.—Editor HERALD.)

The Italian comrades will have a meeting in Racine this week with the view of forming a permanent organization. They now have 13 names to begin with and hope to double this at the next meeting.

Seven names were secured for a branch at West Racine on last Sunday. The application for charter

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

### ALDERMEN.

- 1st Ward—James Davis.
- 2d Ward—Fred Koll.
- 3d Ward—Albert H. Hunter.
- 4th Ward—James Johnson.
- 5th Ward—Martin Mikkelson.
- 6th Ward—Fred Dannenfelser.
- 7th Ward—Louis Hallbeck.
- 8th Ward—Edwin Scalf.
- 9th Ward—Henry Ries.
- 10th Ward—Wm. F. Koch.
- 11th Ward—Edmund T. Melvin.
- 12th Ward—Max A. Grass.
- 13th Ward—Paul Bringé.
- 14th Ward—Frank Tafelaki.
- 15th Ward—Ernst Ros.
- 16th Ward—George L. Brinn.
- 17th Ward—Louis A. Arnold.
- 18th Ward—Alfred A. Weise.
- 19th Ward—Jacob Kummel.
- 20th Ward—August W. Streblow.
- 21st Ward—Charles L. Weiley.
- 22d Ward—John Haussmann.
- 23d Ward—Emil Ruhnke.

### SUPERVISORS.

- 1st District—William Leadley.
- 2d District—Andrew Buehler.
- 3d District—Edward Basenberg.
- 4th District—Joseph Renner.
- 5th District—Martin Mies.
- 6th District—Max Wrege.
- 7th District—Albert Moorbeck.
- 8th District—Frank Bonnes.
- 9th District—George Menzing.
- 10th District—James Sheehan.
- 11th District—George Moerschel.
- 12th District—Albert E. Guma, Sr.

### For Mayor—Emil Seidel Comptroller—C. V. Schmidt Treasurer—Chas. B. Whitnall

### For Circuit Judge— Adolph Haubermann

(Notice: The names are to be voted in non-partisan division of voting machine. Vote the party ticket and also for Haubermann for judge.)

### For Aldermen at Large—

- Bernhard Baumele
- Victor L. Berger
- Robert Buech
- Thomas Peeley
- Winfield R. Gaylord
- John J. Handley
- Frederic Heath
- George L. Knapp
- Nicholas Petersen
- Ferdinand Rehfeld
- William Schwab
- Dr. W. C. Young

Subject to Primary Election, Tuesday, March 24

- 14th District—Joseph Heim.
- 15th District—Arthur Urbanek.
- 16th District—Charles E. Jeske.

### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

- 1st District—Peter Jennings.
- 2d District—Paul Stein.
- 3d District—William H. Gladding.
- 4th District—Otto Schwarz.
- 5th District—Richard L. Eisner.
- 6th District—Gilbert H. Poor.
- 7th District—Richard A. Beyer.
- 8th District—Carl P. Dietz.
- 9th District—Joseph Cordes.
- 10th District—John C. Kraemer.
- 11th District—Edward Buschowsky.

### CONSTABLES.

- 1st District—Charles M. Hopwood.
- 2d District—William J. Gilboy.
- 3d District—Joseph Baloun, Jr.
- 4th District—Jacob Cambier.
- 5th District—George Kirchner.
- 6th District—Herman Kanitz.
- 7th District—Frank Korsch.
- 8th District—Edward Buschowsky.

### DELEGATES TO CHARTER CONVENTION.

- Victor L. Berger.
- Ad. E. T. Melvin.
- Frederic Heath.
- Ad. Emil Seidel.
- Winfield R. Gaylord.
- Assemblyman C. D. Thompson.
- Senator J. Rummel.
- School Director A. J. Welch.
- Justice C. P. Dietz.
- Park Commissioner C. B. Whitnall.
- Assemblyman F. J. Weber.
- Richard Eisner.
- Supervisor Jas. Sheehan.
- Assemblyman F. Brockhausen.
- John J. Handley.
- Supervisor Chas. Jeske.

## Milwaukee Institute

A MODERN

Fully Equipped Institution

FOR THE

Successful Treatment of

Acute and Chronic Disease

OF BOTH SEXES.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

For Further Information Call or Write.

OF NATURAL

HEALING

Telephone West 2146

Milwaukee Institute

738-40 W. 24th St.

### State Secretary's Financial Report for January.

Receipts.

Dues from state:

1 of Superior.....\$ 10.65

1st ward of Superior.....7.45

1 of Silver Spring.....3.60

2 of Milwaukee.....9.00

1 of Milwaukee.....3.00

1 of Grand Rapids.....2.70

1 of Prentice.....3.00

20 of Milwaukee.....15.00

1 of Town of Milwaukee.....3.00

17 of Milwaukee.....15.00

Jewish Branch, Milwaukee.....1.95

11 of Milwaukee.....12.00

8 of Milwaukee.....1.50

12 of Milwaukee.....1.50

1 of Town of Wauwatosa.....2.55

1 of West Bend.....3.45

1 of Rhinelander.....4.00

5 of Milwaukee.....12.00

Danish Branch of Milwaukee.....25.00

1 of Kiel.....3.00

1 of Milwaukee.....8.10

1 of Superior.....6.00

Women's Branch of Milwaukee.....6.15

10 of Milwaukee.....9.00

1 of West Allis.....6.00

6 of Milwaukee.....3.00

9 of Milwaukee.....6.00

Finnish Branch of Ashland.....1.00

Finnish Branch, Brantwood.....1.05

Finnish Branch, Ironbelt.....1.05

Finnish Branch, Superior.....1.00

Finnish Branch of Waino.....1.65

3 of Milwaukee.....3.15

9 of Superior.....1.65

1 of Wausau.....4.05

Jewish Branch, Milwaukee.....3.00

Members at large.....4.05

Total.....\$285.00

Dues from Sonth District:

11 of Racine.....\$ 5.00

Members at large.....2.75

Scandinavian Branch, Kenosha.....2.25

7 of Racine.....3.00

5 of Racine.....6.00

4 of Racine.....4.05

Danish Branch, Racine.....7.20

Polish Branch, Racine.....4.05

Federal Labor Union.....50

Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers.....3.00

Finnish Branch, S. D. P. Charles Knuti.....2.00

Peter Berens.....3.00

Dave Stevens.....1.50

Aug. Friederich.....1.50

Henry W. Schroeder.....1.50

George Raisler.....1.50

B. Starke.....1.50

Axel Hansen.....1.50

George Seifert.....1.50

Carl P. Dietz.....1.50

Peter Kuenze.....1.50

Chas. Schlueter.....1.50

Charles Limpel.....1.50

Joseph Wiesner.....1.50

R. G. Bernhardt.....1.50

E. Bernhardt.....1.50

# WIRTH'S DANCING SCHOOLS SPRING TERM

For Lady and Gentlemen Beginners Will Commence

North Side Turn Hall, Tuesday, March 3  
Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, March 4  
Armory Hall, Thursday, March 5  
Recreation Club Hall, Saturday, March 7

LOBSTER SOCIAL Week of March 9th  
AT ALL THE HALLS.  
The LATEST New York Novelty SOCIAL STUNT  
LOTS OF FUN.

TUITION  
Gentlemen, 12 Lessons, \$5.00  
Ladies, 12 Lessons, \$4.00

Phone Grand 2207.  
PRIVATE LESSONS.  
Prof. Wirth, Residence 114  
Fifteenth Street.  
Ex-President American National Association Masters of Dancing

## Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Notes

By Chas. Sandburg, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc.

The Fond du Lac comrades will have candidates for aldermen in two wards. The chances are strong for electing one of the candidates. The city got a rage for "representative government" a few years back and now has 16 wards and 32 aldermen. The Social-Democrats are pointing out that if this ratio of increase in representation continues, it will soon be easier to have a referendum in the whole city than to put a proposition to the city council. The aldermen get \$60 per year, which is about what Fond du Lac pays for—it gets its money's worth. The comrades formulated a strong platform and its publication by the Fond du Lac dailies makes good propaganda. A public meeting was held in Greenwood Hall on Feb. 25, at

which Edward Damrow discussed the local issues and Charles Sandburg spoke on "Social-Democracy and the Panic."

Appleton is coming along strong, the branch membership having been doubled in the past two months. A former president of the Trades Council and other good union men have been coming in. A massmeeting will be held in the trade union hall on Feb. 28. District Organizer Sandburg will speak on "Trade Unions and Politics."

Comrade Joseph writes from Green Bay that candidates for aldermen have been named in three wards and that a city ticket will probably be put in the field.

Manitowoc, as usual, is thoroughly alive. Candidates have been nominated in all wards.

## AT THE THEATERS.

### DAVIDSON

Mr. Wilton Lackaye comes Sunday night to the Davidson for five performances in Mr. Hall Caine's latest play, "The Bondman." The book was originally published in this country in 1888. "The Bondman" was the annual Drury-Lane Theater production of last season, and ran in that big playhouse from Sept. 26 until forced off by the advent of the holiday pantomime on Dec. 26, when it was transferred to

### ALHAMBRA

"The Honeymooners" comes to the Alhambra for a week, beginning with a matinee Sunday, with the original Broadway production. It will be presented, it is said, by a cast of metropolitan favorites, assisted by forty of the cleverest and prettiest chorus girls who ever left New York. This latest Cohan song show is said to be a typical Cohan piece effervescent with action and bubbling over with humor and



laughter and the joy of life. It combines melodrama and music, there being a strong story and no less than twenty musical numbers. It is said by many critics that "The Honeymooners" is the strongest musical production on the road this year. In the cast are such prime favorites as Willie Dunlay, leading comedian; Ida Burt Laurence, Maud Norris, Rose Gildea, Bessie Marlowe, Andrew O'Neil, George Maye, Albert Stewart and Dan Sullivan. The costumes and staging are said to be magnificent.

### BIJOU

It has been several seasons since Ralph Stuart appeared before a Milwaukee audience. The play, "Strongheart," in which he returns to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon enables him to portray a character unusual upon the stage—that of an American Indian who has been educated. Although the play is

to be held at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, A.D. 1808, upon request, I will fill the position of John Elmer, late of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 18th day of February, 1887, and praying that George Elmer be appointed administrator of the estate of

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof to be held at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, A.D. 1808, at 9 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application shall be given by publishing a copy of the order, or a copy of the successive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court: JOHN O. KAREL,  
County Judge.

Widale & Meising, Attorneys for Estate.

**YOU WILL LIKE**

### Those New Spring Suits

Made up of Fancy Weave Blue Serge in soft fabrics.....  
Just the thing for a smart dress.

**\$25.00 UP**

Made by Union Tailor

Walter P. STRASSER  
The Tailor



seemingly serious, it is in reality full of light comedy, reflecting the youthful gaiety of college life, especially when football is in the air. All lovers of the great game will revel in the second act, which shows the training quarters at Columbia in the intervals between the halves, filled with intense dramatic situations.

## STAR THEATER

The "High School Girls" Burlesque Company will be the attraction at the New Star for the coming week. Matt Kennedy, one of the best comedians on the burlesque stage, is the central figure. He appears in his happiest creation. Two farces "The Mayor From Nowhere" and "Willie Taylor" will be presented. Both of these are handsomely staged. In the olio will be found pretty Madeline Franks, Robert Atton and Jeanette Young, in "A Night Out"; Harry and Kitty Sutton, "The Rube and the Living Pumpkin," the Big Four Quartette and the Three Wiora Sisters.

### CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week a big hill, headed by the Great Alpine Troupe of wire walkers, will be presented. Other features are the Columbia Four, comedy quartette; Zellah Covington Co., in a comedy sketch; the Mascagnis; singers and dancers; Delta, in the illustrated song "Captain Baby Bunting" and the Crystalgraph.

### GAYETY.

Next week, commencing Sunday afternoon, Al Reeves' "Beauty Show" will hold the Gayety stage. This season he has surpassed all previous efforts and has surrounded himself with the most elaborate and costly productions he has ever owned in his managerial life-time. This is the fifteenth annual tour. Mr. Reeves has a reputation for putting his shows together for laughing purposes.

## Campaign Fund.

D. C. Luening..... 5.00  
E. V. K..... 15.00  
V. L. Berger..... 5.00  
C. C. McDonald..... 1.00  
Books (Dr. Nahin)..... 1.25  
W. Leadley..... 1.00  
James Petersen..... 25  
First Ward Branch, literature..... 2.00  
Hugo Klann..... 25  
Geo. Neff..... 1.00  
Ninth Ward Branch, literature..... 6.00  
Ninth Ward Branch, Nahin's Books..... 40  
Headquarters..... 33  
James Davis..... 1.00  
T. Tiegs..... 25  
O. Brueckner..... 25  
P. Hoerter..... 25  
F. J. Kirch..... 25  
C. Wooley..... 25  
Wm. Lambrecht..... 25  
W. Lambrecht..... 10  
H. Lambrecht..... 25  
P. Lambrecht..... 25  
G. Schiebinger..... 25  
C. Maack..... 10  
A. Bartell..... 25  
E. Disher..... 25  
B. C. Nienow..... 25  
W. Maas..... 50  
H. Langham..... 50  
C. Niemus..... 10  
G. Krueger..... 10  
E. Lambrecht..... 50  
H. Seemann..... 25  
W. Fell..... 25  
G. Unkelen..... 25  
P. L. Siegel..... 25  
A. Schulze..... 25  
I. Jonas..... 25  
W. Schubert..... 25  
Geo. Masche..... 25  
A. Wiesel..... 25  
A. Kuenzel..... 25  
W. Schoenecker..... 25  
L. Liebmann..... 1.00  
A. Heymann..... 1.00  
S. H...... 1.00  
Maa. Bensemmen..... 50  
F. V. Dietz..... 50  
J. F. Haussmann..... 1.00  
H. Ironmonger..... 50  
A friend..... 25.00  
A. Kuchler..... 2.00  
O. Hunsch..... 50  
F. Kruhne..... 50

### Skat Tournament.

Milwaukee Post Office Clerks Union will hold its second annual skat tournament Sunday, March 1, 1908, at 2 p.m., at Blatz Park Pavilion. One-hundred dollars will be awarded in prizes. All skat players invited. Entry fee \$1.00.

Prof. A. C. Wirth's dancing class annual masquerade by his Wednesday night class was given the 26th at Recreation Club Hall. Hundred couples were present. Fifty couples in full costume.

Rex and his aides gathered representatives from every part of the globe to make a gorgeous array of characters. Many valuable prizes were awarded.

### How to be a Socialist.

The first best qualification of a Socialist is to be a workingman; the second, to be conscious he is one of the working class; the third, to learn that the working-class is robbed in the payment of wages; the fourth, to join the Social-Democratic party of the working class, pledged to stop that robbery; the fifth, to get others to join the party; the sixth, to subscribe for the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* and consider it an honor to get others to subscribe.

No Socialist paper can be on a self-paying basis at less than twenty-five thousand subscribers. Otherwise, it is bound to live from hand to mouth and is likely to perish as so many little Socialist papers have done and are doing. We ask all who believe in the principles we stand for to join in this special effort. Let us begin to increase others to subscribe.

circulation, which will make this paper a power in the Socialist movement of America. This paper is dead or fusion. You all know where it stands. Do you care enough for it to fight for it?

BEGIN today and send in your first five by next Sunday. Show the paper to your friends, neighbors, shopmates and others. You will get subscribers easily.

Remember, the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* always makes Socialist voters out of workingmen when it is week after week.

Go for the workers to subscribe. We don't care for the business men, though we don't refuse anybody's money.

Who will be the first at the tape? This is last week's result of the hustlers for the *HERALD*. They are all proud to be on the list. Try for yourself to get on this.

### ROLL OF HONOR.

John D. Cannon.....	10
J. M. Drier.....	5
Perry Brooks.....	5
J. P. Buck.....	5
A. Barry.....	5
Thos. W. Reid.....	5
Herman Grosklays.....	5
Fred L. Schwarz.....	4
Wm. Klaus.....	4
J. Watt Dyer.....	4
F. S. Collins.....	4
J. H. Wyatt.....	4
L. D. Joseph.....	3
G. N. Cohen.....	3
H. Burske.....	3
H. Hanch.....	3
Win. F. Knight.....	3
John Nelson.....	3
Richard Elsner.....	3
F. W. Ferguson.....	3
T. Leigh.....	3
Huebschman.....	3
Fritz Koll.....	3

## A CHALLENGE.

Editor *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*: In the issue of the *Sentinel*, dated Monday, Feb. 24, I find a long letter from one Joseph P. Carney, in which he states that the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council is a political clique run by a few bosses. I have the honor to be a member of that body, and have been for the last five years, and I want to tell Brother Carney that there is not a cleaner, an honest, or ailer body of workers in the United States than the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. And as member of that body and as one of the twelve candidates for alderman-at-large on the Social-Democratic ticket at the coming election I will give Brother Carney a golden opportunity to get his views before the working class. I will meet Brother Carney in joint debate in any of the large halls in Milwaukee, on any date he may select between now and election day. If he has the courage to meet a Socialist face to face in joint debate, all he has got to do is call at the party headquarters, 344 Sixth Street, and any arrangements that they make will be binding on me. And the more non-Socialists that come, the better I will like it, and I think I have a little standing in the community, at least I had the honor to represent Milwaukee in the last convention of the A. F. of L.

Brother Carney feels hurt because he was beaten in the Twenty-second Ward two years ago. I want to congratulate the working class of that Ward for their good sense in defeating a misguided brother who thinks that the exploiting class will live on the backs of the workers till Gabriel sounds his trumpet. He says in his letter that we have used a veiled threat. If he will read the Declaration of Independence he will find that those men also used a veiled threat when they said: "peaceably, if they can, but forcibly if they must." They did not have the same notion of sublime submissiveness then that Brother Carney has got now. And in regard to his flag worship in his letter I want to ask him if it is not the same flag that floated over the Bull-pen in Colorado and Idaho. In closing my article I will say that I sincerely hope that Brother Carney will meet me in joint debate, and if he will not, it will be one more instance of where an old party politician dare not meet a Socialist face to face and let the audience hear both sides and judge for themselves.

Signed,

Thomas Feeley,  
429 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

### Remove the Load!

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people finally created them a Legislature."

"Then they asked them to sit in a lot more when called. The Monopolists, who decided that the man hadn't any been so crushed, it was his natural condition and it was useless to think of releasing him."

"The Monopolists said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would."

"Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that the man there became to was not fit to survive, or that he was overproduced, on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking."

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's sin was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be right he need not have the weight taken off at all."

"And the Theologians secured a gift for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was."

"Finally a man came along and said: 'Why take the stuff off and let the man live? Just take me and let me go.'

"The Monopolists, ten weeks, ten weeks, to new salvation."

# MAKE YOUR UNION PAY



—Through Its PRINTING—Part of the COST of Your Fight for Better and More Humane Conditions and Higher Wages

Have the profits made on it go, not to enrich any individual, but to help carry on your UNION LABEL AGITATION—to build up your organization.

Because the Order May Be a Small One Is No Reason for Being Careless as to Where It Goes. As Pennies Make Dollars, Here Small Profits Swell the Aggregate for the Constant Advancement of Labor's Cause

Why pay an alleged friend \$5.00 for a job on which he may make a profit of 75¢ for his sole benefit—even if you should otherwise pay \$5.25 for the same job, on which the probable profit of \$1.00 goes, not to the individual, but to extend the influence and strength of organized labor? Pay the \$5.00 and some individual may make 75¢. Pay the \$5.25 and you will contribute probably as much as \$1.00 to your cause. Which is the better way?

There may be a hidden purpose in the apparently lower prices of some of these alleged friends. These alleged friends may be antagonistic to your interests in many ways and may quote low prices just to injure or even destroy the very institution which always stands and fights for you.

Somehow these "friends"—these "good fellows"—sometimes get into the good graces of one or more of your members and your union's printing always goes to their shops, regardless of price. Why is this? Have you ever inquired?

## THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

is owned and controlled by the WORKING CLASS. It is YOUR institution. Therefore give it a chance, at least.

For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in YOUR favor. It would be to YOUR benefit—because all the profits made are used in YOUR interest, for YOUR class, to strengthen YOUR influence. But, as a matter of fact, you do NOT pay more here. Our facilities are ample to turn out work as good and as cheaply as in any other well-equipped and well-established shop. In some instances our facilities are even superior. Our workmen are of the best. Such conditions do not necessitate charging exorbitant prices. But it is impossible to meet the prices of competitors who regard all above the cost of wages and paper as profit, who operate their plants any number of hours and whose office expenses are not reckoned.

Rum

## Who Will Be Mayor

Have you any idea? If so, you are in line to win a \$25.00 Tailor-Made Suit of your own selection and made to your order.

## What We Want to Know

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE? HOW MANY VOTES WILL BE CAST FOR HIM?

All guesses must be made on our ballot cards, which can be obtained at our store, one with each purchase.

### THE PRIZES

First—A Tailor-Made Suit of Clothes valued at \$25  
Second—Boys' Suit valued at \$5  
Third—Hat valued at \$3

This contest will close Monday evening, April 6, 1908, at 9 o'clock p.m.

## Jandt & Bluemel

MEN'S OUTFITTERS.....

703-705 Muskego Avenue

Corner Mitchell Street

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Rose is giving out little tooth-picks to influence votes, with the words: "Pick for Rose," on them. We did not suppose that the typical Rose voter ever gave the cleanliness of his teeth any thought.

Kelly's attempt to appropriate to himself the credit for the work of the Social-Democrats in stirring up the public conscience against the corporations is the quintessence of foxy lawyer gall!

Milwaukee ought to get into line with the other big cities, especially in Europe, and install public comfort stations. These stations, or public water closets, are simply a necessity in our modern city life. Let there be no doubt about the demand for them.

And doesn't it sound funny to read the moral mountings of the Dahlmann Estate candidate about a clean town, when he draws rents from red light properties all along River street—and high rents, too, you can be sure, for his class are

The Republican party now has a Gas Co. man for treasurer. And Wilmer Sieg is one of those "leading citizens" that some of the preachers think ought to be put in the positions of public trust.

Back of all such men are certain big interests that always have a corrupting finger in the political pie.

*Comicalities of the Campaign.*

Rose is playing his old game of playing the different nationalities for suckers. To the Germans he is David Rose, with the last letter sonnded. To the Scotch he is David Stuart Rose. And now he has cards out with his picture on for the Jewish citizens, printed in Jewish and setting him forth as "Our Yiddish Mayor." The plain fact is that Rose is a simon pure Yankee, only a crooked one, and that he has such a low estimate of human nature that he would play all men for suckers.

The old party representatives delight in referring to the Social-Democrats as extremists, and yet they never get an idea that they do not over-play it. Take the present attempt to remove signs from Grand Avenue and contiguous streets, for instance. The authorities are not content with doing a good thing, but they must go to the extreme and also remove the ornamental clocks that jewelry stores have erected. These clocks are ornamental and certainly useful, and why they must come down is hard to see.

Some months ago in these columns we referred to a case where a woman alleged to be insane, but whom her husband maintained was entirely competent to remain at home and care for her children, was taken suddenly "by due process of law" and rushed to Wauwatosa on the word of two doctors. The rapidity with which the "due process of law" was pulled off, suggested the sort of things we read in stories exposing the evils of the fee system, but be that as it may, we have now the opportunity to gaze upon the benevolent work of the state in this particular case. When the woman was hurried out to the asylum last October, her two small

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Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30  
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

HENRY H. HARRIS, Manager of "The Lion and the Mouse," Presents

RALPH STUART  
in a Sensation for the Palate of Amusement Seekers

STRONGHEART  
THE GREAT COLLEGE PLAY

A Pinnacle of Success. Crowned All Previous Efforts. Surpassing Wild and Dreamy of Imagination!

\$1.50 OFFERING AT BIJOU PRICES

Week Beginning Sat. Mat., March 8

Chas. E. Binney's Tremendous Offering

Kidnapp'd for Revenge

With THE FAVORITE Matinee Idol

WILL H. VEDDER

50—The Incomparable Company and the Siesta Baby Ballet ..... 50

and the Massive and Elaborate Production Exactly as Whimsied Five Months at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York City, at \$1.00 Prices.

50—The Incomparable Company and the Siesta Baby Ballet ..... 50

If You Like It, Get Others to READ IT

344 SIXTH ST., MILWAUKEE

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

children were also rushed into the Home for Dependent Children. The father, William Brown, a Bible agent known as "Bible Brown," was refused the right to see his children, he says, and also kept away from his wife for fear he would "excite her."

The benevolence of officialdom ended last Wednesday when the wife was set at liberty and the youngest child buried. Mr. Brown gets his wife back, but one child has been lost to him forever. This little boy, one year of age, was taken with scarlet rash in the home, taken to the County Hospital, where it died just as if it were not in the realm of the doctors. The father had to pay \$15 to give it a civilized burial. And there is no claim that Mrs. Brown is any different than she was when committed. Nor will the loss of her child improve her condition. Where, we ask, has the state's interference benefited the Brown family?

The main function of the capitalist press just now is to lie about the financial and industrial situation. What would capitalism do without its press to create false ideas as to conditions?

But sometimes the press exposes its own unreliability.

On Feb. 24 we saw this headline in a Milwaukee evening paper: "Stock Advance." Next morning we picked up another Milwaukee paper and read this headline: "Market Goes to Pieces."

About as reliable as the newspaper stories about more men going to work.

When Rev. Jacobs and Ald. Seidel made the charge before a council committee that certain ward foremen were using the jobs at their disposal to help heelers instead of men in distress because of lack of employment, up jumped City Attorney Kelly and demanded to know the names so they could be dealt with. This was characteristic of Kelly's whole term as city attorney. He has neglected his own office work and attempted to run everything else. A more officious fellow would be hard to find. He has no authority whatever over the ward foremen.

That German director of an air-brake concern, who fell into Milwaukee and got caught by the self-boasting lawyer-grab of Kelly and then declared in his ignorance that Kelly was the only Milwaukeean who was alive to the local street railway situation, deserves pity.

If he had looked up the court records to see how Kelly neglected the order of the common council to prosecute Beggs for refusing to comply with the ordinance requiring him to sprinkle between his tracks, he might have had better vision.

Instead of pressing the suit the city attorney deserted his office and his duties to play the lobbyist on his own account out at Madison. That was one reason why he bungled the case. Another, perhaps, was that the measure came from the Socialists, and Kelly had no heart in helping it along.

We have secured copies of pamphlets setting forth the operation of the Mills Hotels in New York, a private benefaction, that shows what a city might do in the same line, where it so minded. There are now three Mills hotels in New York, somewhat modeled in plan of operation after the municipal lodging houses of Glasgow, which have done so much good in that wise Scotch city. The Mills hotels were erected to benefit those in moderate or reduced circumstances, but they are not charity in any sense of the word, for they pay their own way, and even yield something on the investment. What man or a small family pays for it gets in full measure, but not more than it pays for. So there is no loss of self-respect. The cheap, dark, demoralizing lodging houses pay, and why not one on a better and larger scale? There are four thousand bedroons in the three hotels, baths, lavatories, etc., and the charge is about the same as at the grocery lodging houses. Meals are served in big hotel dining rooms running from fifteen to thirty cents. There are also some rooms set aside for small families, and the hotels are in easy reach of the factory and working-class districts. Milwaukee will have no trouble finding models for its proposed lodging houses, if it wants them. It is true the little whiffler of a mayor talks of vetoing the whole thing, but a temporary setback will not kill off the idea by any means. No little insignificant accident can block an intelligent demand on the part of the people.

If the Imperative Mandate was in force in this state so that the people could recall their officials who neglect their duties, City Attorney Kelly would have long ago lost his fat job. Some years ago the Social-Democrats got an ordinance through the council requiring the street car company to sprinkle between its tracks. The company paid no attention to it, although their cars were whirling clouds of microscopic dust into the air, to fill the eyes and lungs of pedestrians and to enter the houses wherever there was a window open. Then City Attorney Kelly was ordered to take the case into court.

He finally did so and then practically abandoned the case, being interested in other and more personal matters. For one thing he was out at Madison lobbying for the public utility bills. What he accomplished there may be judged from the triumphant crow of Beggs after the bill became a law:

"I drew up the ordinances that were incorporated into the public utilities bill and got the law passed just where I wanted it, and right under the nose of certain lawyers supposed to be representing the public. I got the law where it protects me and gives me a monopoly in more fields than one—and I don't make any bones about saying so, too." So said Mr. Beggs.

Whether Kelly was playing a game and allowing Beggs to score, or whether, being a fourth rate lawyer, he stupidly played into Beggs' mitts, the reader may judge for himself. The fact is that his work as city attorney, his decisions in favor of monopoly, his neglect of the duties of his office, have all been so flagrant that he is mighty lucky the people have not had the right under the law to recall recalcitrant and suspicious officials.

Heckle Please Answer?

How high are the rents on River Street, where the Dahlmann Estate owns property, Mr. Dahlmann? Are you going to reduce the taxes on those properties?

How many Milwaukeeans did you soak with your mining schemes, Mr. Rose?

How many times have you deserted the Republican party, Mr. Kelly?

Are you running on your record in connection with the Milwaukee Heating Company franchise, Mr. Stiglauer?

How many corporations are you taking retainers from, Mr. Atty. Turner?

How does it feel to have to pay off campaigning debts to the Stalwart baker, Carpenter, Mr. alleged "Half-Breed" Knell?

How does it feel to have to come out in your true colors toward organized labor and in favor of your corporation backers, Mr. Rose?

Why don't you take a shovel and pick and shovel snow and break ice for \$1.75 a day, Mr. Rose? You are unemployed.

What were the connections between the street railway franchise and the founding of Twin Buttes, in Arizona, Mr. Rose?

Why is it honorable to take \$100,000 from capitalists for a crooked deal, and shameful to receive a union wage per week for defending the working class, Mr. Rose?

Would the inspection of bad meat by the city continue if you were mayor, Mr. Dahlmann, or would your father-in-law, Patrick Cudahy, of the Meat Trust, interfere?

If you contrived to get in as mayor, Mr. Kelly, would you provide a head for the city attorney's office who would give as many opinions favorable to the corporations as you have given?

### Fake Voters' League.

The Voter's League of Milwaukee is the impudent attempt of a small number of capitalists to assume to pronounce judgment on elected officials—administrative offices excepted—from its own personal standpoint. It asks the people of Milwaukee to suspend their right of judgment and to see things through the league glasses. And the people of Milwaukee have thus far treated the league as a joke, as the election returns have shown, both in the case of candidates recommended by the league and those condemned by it.

Two or three years ago the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council appointed a committee (of whom the writer of these lines was one) to wait upon the county board and to urge that the present infamous house of correction be abolished in the interests of humanity and decency and a farm and stone quarry be secured out in the country where the prisoners would not be brutalized and be ruined in health, but improved mentally, morally and physically.

From that time on the agitation advanced until finally the county board has secured such a property and is seeking to reestablish the house of correction upon it.

Now comes the Voters' League and throws a question on the land purchased and upon the supervisors who voted to purchase the property. Like every other property that the city or county buys there was someone to make money by the sale, but the Social-Democratic supervisors did not allow this to prejudice them, but went ahead in a painstaking way to decide in their own judgment which of the sites offered was the best for the purpose and the most reasonable as to price.

Supervisors Sheehan, Jeske, Boness, Mies and Geerds not only accompanied the other supervisors every time they viewed the sites offered, but on their own hook and at their own expense, made two inspections of their own of the different sites, devoting a Sunday to it each time and going from one to the other in a buggy. They finally decided that the Castenholtz and Zantke site was the best in every way.

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tion from having city water near by. The tract selected lies just north of North Milwaukee. The city water is within 500 feet of it, a railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, runs diagonally through the land; there is a street car line near by, and in case of fire the North Milwaukee fire department is close at hand.

As to the quality of the stone on the property, samples were sent from all the sites to government experts at Washington, and at the university at Madison and they all decided that the Castenholtz stone was hy-far the best.

It will give Milwaukee good crushed stone for its streets.

As to the price paid, the Social-Democratic supervisors could find no evidence of its being excessive. As high as from \$1,000 to \$1,200 have been paid for property just south of the tract by the Vera Chemical Co., and the Avery Scale Works. And they took into consideration that the property had railroad frontage and would be available for factory purposes. If the Lindwurm farm was worth \$1,000 an acre the tract in question would be worth \$1,500 an acre.

They considered that as properties go in the market the land was worth the price paid, outside of the stone contained on it. The land adjacent to the railroad could at any time be sold for \$1,000 an acre for factory uses.

So it will be seen that the slogan of the Voters' League looks mysterious. The league is said to be mad because the state board of control was not called in to help Milwaukee County decide an affair of its own. But Supervisor Sheehan says he discovered long ago that the board of control was only wise in that it possessed a high sounding name. Members of the board hemmed and hawed when simple questions were asked them as to matters of state concerning various state institutions.

How the Belgians Working Class Became Socialists.

By Robert Hunter.

In 1885 a hundred workingmen, representing 59 groups, came together in Brussels to discuss what they should do. It was a remarkable gathering, which ended in the formation of the Belgian Labor Party. To the thought of every one the condition of the workers had become unbearable, and the longing for unity among the working class was profound.

They were sick of dogma and intellect, and came very near excluding that grand old man, Cesar de Paeppe. They gave no thought to program, and the Socialists themselves, with the exception of two or three, agreed that it was better to leave the word "Socialist" out of the title of the party.

They had reached a stage more fundamentally revolutionary and more full of danger for capitalism

than ever rested in any thought, any dogma, or in any statement of what the future society should be. They intended to unite the working class, no matter what the individuals believed or what the men were. And they wanted the stupid and backward elements as much as the advanced and more intelligent elements.

In this memorable year something more profound than doctrine agitated the souls of the workers, and Unionists, Mutualists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, Radicals, Catholics, Protestants, Revolutionists and Positivists came together and formed a class party.

It was a union of oppressed against oppressors, a union of workers against capitalists, a union of exploited against the exploiters. They did then precisely what they are now doing in England.

It was the birth of a party, determined to free itself from all political alliances or connection with capitalist parties. The members did not say they were Socialists; they simply said, "The working class of Belgium is organizing itself politically against its exploiters," and that means in the end that they intend some day to take Belgium into their own hands and administer it in their own interest.

Some of the Socialists were dissatisfied, but they all freely and generously assented to the decision of the congress. But whatever their opinion was at that time, it certainly came later in accord with that of Cesar de Paeppe, who wrote not long afterward: "What more immense and at the same time more simple and precise! Why add the words Socialist, Collectivist, Communist, Rationalist, Democrat, Republican, and other limiting epithets?"

He who says *Parti Ouvrier* says Party of Class, and since the working class constitutes itself into a party, how could you believe that it may be anything else in its tendencies and principles than Socialist and republican?"

In seven years after the formation of the Labor Party a complete Socialist program was adopted, showing that when the working classes once unite themselves against their oppressors they must become increasingly conscious of their only worthy aim, which is Socialism.—Robert Hunter.

A Socialist Actress.

The HERALD received a pleasant call this week from Miss Edna Porter, an actress with the James O'Neill Co., playing at the Davidson Theater. Miss Porter is a New Orleans girl, a very engaging representative of Southern beauty and graceful manners, and her interest in Social-Democracy was shown by the fact that she hunted up the headquarters the moment she landed in the city. Socialists on the stage are not very numerous, and they are increasing every day.

What are YOU Doing?

Will local HERALD readers drop us a postal and tell us what they are individually doing to spread the gospel of Socialism looking toward the coming city election? What are you doing with literature? What do you do with your HERALD after reading them each week? What example can other workers get from your individual methods of working for the cause? What do you do to get the HERALD and its "straight goods" into the hands of more people? Drop up